

# KAISER OUTWITTED BY LLOYD-GEORGE

## PASSENGER TRAVEL CUT 2 PER CENT BY M'ADOO

Order of Director General Applies to  
Eastern Roads Only; Further  
Curtailement Is Likely.

## DE LUXE TRAINS ON BLACKLIST

Day Coaches Will Supplant Parlor Cars on  
All Lines; Report Shows Unusual  
Congestion of Freight.

Director General McAdoo last night announced that, beginning to-  
day, passenger travel on all the Eastern railroads would be curtailed 20  
per cent.

This will apply principally to the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio  
and the New Haven roads.

There will be little, if any, reduction of passenger trains in the  
West; none on the coast. Commuter service will not be interfered with.

### No More De Luxe Trains.

There will be no more de luxe  
trains. They will be turned into regu-  
lar trains. The Congressional Limited  
and similar express parlor cars  
will be restricted to four parlor  
cars with the day coaches. Most  
of them will be made up as regulation  
day coaches.

With this order, Director General  
McAdoo took definite steps to pre-  
vent shippers and consignees from  
loading freight cars on sidings at  
the terminals. He ordered that no-  
tice be given to all shippers that  
on January 21 they must begin to un-  
load their cars and have them moved  
within forty-eight hours.

A demurrage charge of \$10 a day  
will be in effect from that date.  
This will be assessed against a car  
after it has been in the yards eight  
days in making the announcement Mr.  
McAdoo said.

"I have consented to this change  
because it is imperative necessary  
that the passenger travel be re-  
stricted as much as possible in the  
present serious emergency which  
confronts the people in the eastern  
district of the country."

The breakdown of the passenger  
service of the various railroads in  
the East has not made a pleasant  
impression on the public but it  
must be borne in mind that the rail-  
road companies in the East are still  
seriously congested with an unusual  
amount of freight traffic, the move-  
ment of which is more vital to the  
country than the movement of pas-  
senger trains.

Whether he will be able to partici-  
pate in the further conferences today  
is not known. His physician said his  
condition was grave and ordered com-  
plete rest.

### Favors Waterways Legislation.

The director general expressed him-  
self as greatly pleased with the pro-  
visions for co-ordination of water  
transportation, as made in the bill  
introduced into Congress.

"I am very much pleased," he said,  
"that provision is made in the rail-  
road bill for the use of the inland  
waterways of the United States in  
connection with the railroad systems  
now under government control. The  
proper use of these waterways will  
largely increase the transportation  
facilities of the country and if the  
railroads, as made in the bill, are  
introduced into Congress."

Director General McAdoo was in  
conference most of yesterday with  
the passenger and traffic managers  
of the northeastern roads. The re-  
sults of the conference will be em-  
bodied in rules to be promulgated by the  
Director General. Those in the con-  
ference were A. B. Smith, of the  
New York Central; R. E. Wright,  
of the Jersey Central; W. C. Hope,  
of the Pennsylvania; and J. P. Anderson,  
of the Pennsylvania, and Judge Edward Chambers,  
member of the Advisory Board in  
charge of the general traffic problem.

### La Follette Opposes Bill.

Meanwhile, at the Capitol, Sena-  
tors and Representatives were lin-  
ing up for the biggest fight on the  
railroad bill since its introduction.  
It was feared that the pro-  
posals in the final section of the adminis-  
tration measure, that the railroads shall not  
return to private operation until

### CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

## SALOONS IN PARIS OPEN FOR SOLDIERS

American Troops, Barred During  
Holidays, Now Served.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The American bars  
in Paris were allowed to resume  
their "soldier trade" today after a  
period of two weeks' restriction.  
The order went into effect on De-  
cember 21, to last over the holiday  
season. It was feared that pro-  
miscuous drinking might lead to  
trouble. Military police were posted  
at the entrances to enforce the de-  
cree. The two principal American  
bars are "Henry's" and the "New  
York Bar."

### Two Policemen Shot

By Secret Service Men

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—Two gov-  
ernment agents and two city detec-  
tives assigned to ferret out "dope  
dens" met today where \$200 worth of  
narcotics were secreted and not re-  
cognized. The two officers were  
shot and badly wounded. They are  
J. F. Tully, of Kansas City, and A.  
L. Rithall, of St. Louis.

### Six Months for Kaiserite.

New York, Jan. 5.—Those button  
small bodies who should not be wear-  
ing this uniform, said Carl Kossowitz,  
a naturalized German, as he laid his  
hand on the uniform of a petty officer  
of the Marine Corps. He was sent to  
the workhouse today for six months.

## Here's Billy, His Smile, and "Ma," Too



The Rev. William Ashley Sunday and Mrs. Sunday arrived last night at Union Station from their home at Wilmona Lake, Ind. A big crowd was at the depot to meet the evangelist and nearly 1,000 choir members joined in singing "Brighten Up the Corner" as Billy and "Ma" came through the train shed. First thing "Ma" did on arriving in Washington was to pin a flower on Billy's coat and wish him Godspeed in the Nation's Capital.

## Sunday, "Primed" for Big Revival, Arrives in Capital Several Hours Late; Greeted with Song at Union Station

By ARTHUR JOYCE.  
Billy Sunday is in Washington.  
He and "Ma" Sunday arrived last  
night a little before 9 o'clock on the  
Pennsylvania limited from Chi-  
cago—four hours behind schedule  
time.

A big crowd was at Union Station  
to greet the evangelist. More than  
1,000 members of the combined  
Sunday choirs stood in line and  
sang "Brighten Up the Corner" in  
greeting. Percy S. Foster led the  
singing.

### By FRANK W. GETTY.

Special Cable to The Washington  
Herald and New York Tribune.  
London, Jan. 5.—The Bolsheviks  
have dealt a knock-out blow to secret  
diplomacy. Whether they have ac-  
complished anything else, they have  
undoubtedly fixed the form which  
future peace negotiations will take.

A good evidence of this is the wide-  
spread satisfaction expressed by the  
entire British press over the matter  
in which the Russian delegation at  
Brest-Litovsk dragged the German  
proposals into the sunlight, thereby  
with a single stroke proving the fal-  
seness of the German pretensions more  
effectively than could years of allied  
propaganda.

The persistent talk of allied or  
at least British recognition of the  
Lenine government is a sign of this.  
For such a suggestion would not have  
been tolerated a week ago.

"I do not believe such recognition  
is imminent, and the Bolsheviks  
themselves apparently do not insist  
upon it," Lincoln, recently appoint-  
ed ambassador to Great Britain, has  
announced. He considers himself ac-  
credited by the Bolsheviks to the  
British people, not to the government.

What is more probable than the im-  
mediate official recognition of the  
Lenine government in some sort of  
working agreement pending the res-  
toration of order in Petrograd. The  
departure of Buchanan from Petrograd  
has rendered such action possible.

While he was there in the capacity  
of Ambassador he naturally was un-  
able to deal with anything less than a  
recognized government. There is a  
new and interesting light thrown on  
one feature of the Russian situation  
by certain dispatches today from Pe-  
trograd which allege efforts are being  
made by Russian conservative ele-  
ments to establish communications  
with Austro-German delegations.

These reports would seem to con-  
firm warnings voiced by those with  
intimate knowledge of Russian af-  
fairs predicted at the time of the  
Korniloff revolution that the great-  
est danger of a separate peace was  
that it was a way to the success of  
the reactionaries.

## PREMIER EXPOSES HUN PEACE PLAN; ALLIES' UNITY OF AIMS EMPHASIZED

Interpretation of Address  
to English Labor Reflects  
Solid Satisfaction.

## WARNING TO RUSSIA LINKED WITH THREAT

Separate Treaty Would Pre-  
clude Entente from Pro-  
tecting Slav Interests.

Upon the shoulders of Kaiser  
Wilhelm rests full responsibility for  
a further continuation of the war.

This is Washington's unofficial  
interpretation tonight of Lloyd  
George's portentous speech before  
organized labor of England.

By "unofficial interpretation" is  
meant informal, first-hand views in  
official quarters.

The official interpretation, if any  
is to come, must come from Presi-  
dent Wilson. There is a suggestion  
in administration quarters that he  
might see fit to follow up the Brit-  
ish premier with an indorsement.

### Lansing Is Silent.

The State Department, always loath  
to give an opinion or an interpretation  
in connection with matters of such  
moment without the approval of the  
President, withholds all comment.

As to selecting the occasion he did  
for his speech, it is stated, Lloyd  
George acted without consulting the  
United States. But because there is  
such a striking similarity between  
the terms laid down by the British  
premier and the terms laid down by  
President Wilson in his recent annual  
message to Congress, allied diplomats  
in Washington believe that there is a  
thorough understanding.

The impression grows in usually  
well-informed quarters that at the  
recent international conferences at Paris  
and London, attended by Col. House,  
an agreement in broad outline if not  
as to details, was reached concerning  
war aims; and an agreement was also  
reached that the allied governments,  
as the United States, singly or in  
groups, should meet the German  
peace drive with a clear and unmis-  
takeable definition of why Germany's  
enemies are fighting her.

### Cause of Democracy.

From the very date of Ameri-  
ca's entry into the war and Presi-  
dent Wilson's first enunciation of  
America's aims, the contest has  
been felt a growing need for a  
constant reiteration of allied war  
aims in order that the German peo-  
ple may never lose sight of the fact  
that the peoples in arms against  
them are fighting the cause of  
democracy.

This is the purpose of Lloyd  
George's speech, as seen here. It  
is a diplomatic drive, a counter at-  
tack against the efforts of the  
German statement to undermine the  
morale of their enemies. But it is  
no evidence of weakening on the  
part of the allies. Lloyd George,  
as the unofficial opinion here is ex-  
pressed, is not suing for peace; he  
is giving but another notice of the  
fact that Germany's enemies are  
prepared to fight to the last bit of  
breath in order that the aims be  
outlined may be won.

Once more notice is given the  
German people, as Washington sees it,  
that the German government's  
war aims must be defeated—whether  
the defeat is administered in the  
field or through an undermining of  
the German morale, are matters  
which the future will determine.

### Code of Principles.

The Lloyd George speech, from  
the Washington viewpoint, set forth  
a code of principles and marks out  
the lines within which these principles  
may be applied.

The latest Prussian terms, for  
which Czernin, the Austrian pre-  
mier, served as mouthpiece, were  
grandiose and full of generous  
intentions, but in the firm expec-  
tation of them, in the negotiations  
with Russia, the treachery behind  
them was portrayed.

It was clearly a possible Lloyd  
George, for the entente has re-  
nounced what President Wilson  
from the first renounced for  
America, any purpose to crush Ger-  
many or to gratify any aims in the  
material conquest. The Czernin terms  
were hardly spoken at Brest-  
Litovsk before the mask was torn  
from the Prussian purpose to wrest  
from Russia the riches of conquest.

Thus officials and allied diplomats  
in Washington draw the deadly  
parallel between the assurances of  
the allies and the performances of  
Prussia.

### Ultimate Loss Slight.

Postmaster Philip Troup, of the  
New Haven office, claimed tonight  
that the ultimate loss caused by the  
disappearance would be slight in all  
probability.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 5.—An official  
of the Federal Reserve Bank ad-  
mitted here tonight that postoffice  
inspectors are making strenuous  
efforts to locate a registered mail  
pouch which has "gone astray" be-  
tween this city and New Haven.  
The pouch was sent from the Fed-  
eral Reserve Bank here several  
days ago.

It was not stated that there was  
evidence the pouch had been stolen  
and admission to this effect could  
not be obtained.

Officials said there was possi-  
bility that the pouch had been mis-  
sent, and would reappear.

The pouch was made up in the  
Boston postoffice several days ago.

## SAYS AMERICA SLEEPS WHILE HUNS WIN WAR

Judge Gary, Steel Magnate,  
Calls Upon U. S. to De-  
stroy Menace.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Elbert H. Gary,  
chairman of the board of directors  
of the United States Steel Corpora-  
tion, tonight pointed to a United  
States still asleep and a Germany  
stronger, more virile and aggressive  
than at any time since the war start-  
ed. It is such a Germany, he said,  
the United States, sleeping, must de-  
stroy. Mr. Gary spoke before the  
Commercial Club.

The United States must call for  
every ounce of strength, every dol-  
lar, every atom of skill, to win, he  
said. He demanded more men for  
our armies, factories and farms, and  
proposed importation of sailors,  
workmen and even soldiers from  
China.

### War of Commerce.

Mr. Gary predicted ultimate victory  
followed by a war of commerce as  
great as the present war of arms,  
in which every country would strive  
to gain a part of the trade held by  
the United States.

"Prepare for this war as England,  
Germany and other nations are pre-  
paring," he said.

"From the beginning of the war  
there has been a lack of information  
on the part of the general public in  
the countries opposed to the central  
powers. But from the existence of  
many facts there is cause for fear.

The most convincing circumstances  
has been the location of opposing  
armies. As they move backward or  
forward they demonstrate success or  
failure.

"The fearful fact remains that at the  
end of nearly three years and a half  
Prussian Germany is in control of the  
German and Austrian empires, of Tur-  
key, Rumania, Serbia, Albania and a  
large area of the richest part of  
France, Poland and a considerable  
portion of Russia and Italy. The  
natural resources under the dominance  
of Germany have been augmented  
many fold since the war commenced.

"Germany is more virile, more ef-  
ficient, more learned and aggressive  
than she was at the beginning of the  
war. As the war progresses, she will  
become more virile, more efficient,  
industrially, commercially and  
militarily, with a comparatively small  
reduction of men.

### Problem of America.

"A war policy which recognizes no  
God except by pretense, which knows  
no law, no justice, no mercy—noth-  
ing but the right which brute force  
commands—has a decided advantage  
over those whose principles are hu-  
mane, honorable and Christian.

"Our country as a whole, includ-  
ing several branches of the govern-  
ment, does not appear to appreciate  
that in order to win this war it is  
necessary to appropriate every ounce  
of energy, every dollar of money and  
every atom of skill within reach.

"We may be excused for having  
been slow in getting ready, but there  
can be no justification for failure  
to push vigorously.

"If we ever prepare for a long  
war we shall only have done what  
prudence requires. For the labor  
shortage the United States should  
immediately draw from the islands  
and the British Empire, including  
soldiers and sailors, to provide  
for every emergency.

"We believe the war will end vic-  
toriously for the allies within two  
shorter years; we hope a much  
shorter time. It is our duty to  
be in favor of the other side within a  
decade, for with all the means at  
our command we would fight that  
America or longer before we would  
submit to the despotic rule of an au-  
tocratic tyrant."

### U. S. ARMY OFFICER UNDER SUSPICION

Sergeant Major Arrested for Al-  
leged Disclosing of Secrets.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 5.—Sergeant  
Major Helmut Ritter, of Camp  
Lewis, is under arrest in Seattle  
charged with having stolen valuable  
papers and disclosed military secrets.  
It also is charged that he was in-  
formation he smuggled to outside in-  
terests that caused the troop train wreck  
near Minneapolis six weeks ago in  
which a number were injured.

Ritter is a native of Germany and  
is said to be related to Gen. von  
Ludendorff, quartermaster general of  
the German army. It has been estab-  
lished that he had dealings with  
Medell McCormick, Republican, to-  
day formally announced his candi-  
dacy for the United States Senate  
and will contest the seat held by  
James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat.

### McCormick Out for Senate.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Congressman  
Medell McCormick, Republican, to-  
day formally announced his candi-  
dacy for the United States Senate  
and will contest the seat held by  
James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat.

### Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

On account of changing conditions, Train No.  
27, leaving Jacksonville and all Florida East  
Coast points, formerly scheduled to leave Wash-  
ington, effective January 5, at 8:15 p. m., will  
now leave Washington at 7:45 p. m. Information and  
Passenger accommodations, see New York streets  
southwest, Washington, D. C.

Flays Annexation Clause as  
Bait Offered by Prus-  
sian Mailed Fist.

## DEFINES ESSENTIALS FOR LASTING PEACE

Endorses President Wilson's  
Peace Aims and Chal-  
lenges German Reply.

London, Jan. 5.—Premier  
Lloyd George today ripped the cam-  
ouflage off the Central Powers' peace  
statement at Brest-Litovsk.

He exposed its annexation clause as  
a bait held out by the mailed fist of  
Prussia—ready to strike the death-  
blow to freedom everywhere and  
garner in the spoils of war.

On such "lip service" basis, he  
said, lasting, secure peace is impos-  
sible.

Then he defined with greater di-  
rectness and explicitness than ever  
before Great Britain's war and  
peace aims, mentioning all the vital  
disputed territories by name. His  
basic principles are those first enun-  
ciated by President Wilson, to  
whom the premier referred re-  
peatedly.

### Defines Peace Terms.

He said the three main pillars of  
a lasting peace must be:  
1—Sanctity of treaty.  
2—Government by consent of the  
governed.  
3—International limitation of arma-  
ments.

The premier's speech was delivered  
before the British labor confer-  
ence on man-power. It was hailed  
here as a master stroke of states-  
manship, in form, substance and tim-  
eliness.

On the whole it came as a tremen-  
dous surprise. Though it had been  
rumored for several days that such  
an utterance was forthcoming, it had  
not been expected to come so soon.

Only in a limited, political circle  
was it known last night when the  
International News Service was en-  
abled exclusively to foreshadow it  
"within the next twenty-four hours."

The premier's speech was addressed  
to the people, rather than to the  
governments of the quadruple alli-  
ance. Particularly did it contain a  
virtual heart-to-heart talk with the  
people of Germany. Only one of  
the great powers he ignored en-  
tirely—Bulgaria.

### Summary of Speech.

Briefly summarized, the speech con-  
stituted:  
1. A solemn pledge by Great Britain to  
stand by her allies to the end. The  
wrong done to France in 1871 when  
Alsace-Lorraine was taken from her  
must be "redressed." Italy's legiti-  
mate claims for the union of her races  
and tongue must be fulfilled.

2. An explicit reiteration of the de-  
mand for restoration and reparation,  
not by deed, but to be applied  
to France, Italy, Serbia, Montene-  
gro and Rumania.

3. A challenge to the central powers  
governments to reply to President  
Wilson's invitation of a year ago and  
state why they are fighting.

4. A full assurance to the German  
people that the allies are fighting  
neither to destroy them as a nation  
nor to annihilate them, but solely to an-  
nihilate militarism.

5. An indirect but unmistakable in-  
vitation to the German people to re-  
place autocracy by a democratic  
constitution. This, however, the premier  
added significantly, was a major  
aim for the German people to decide. Nor  
is it the allies' aim to destroy the  
present imperial constitution.

6. A rally call to the people of  
Russia to awake to the fact that  
Prussia and Austria are not the  
Russian people themselves, but now  
the masters of their fate. The  
western powers welcome Russia  
back to the fold but cannot stay  
the catastrophe if her present rulers  
insist on plunging her into it.

### Warns Austria.

7. A warning to the people of  
Austria that they must choose be-  
tween letting their country become  
Prussia's vassal, and remaining an  
independent world power. Austria-  
Hungary's oppressed nationalities  
must be freed. That, not the dis-  
memberment of Hapsburg Empire,  
is the allies' aim.

8. An assurance to Turkey that  
the allies do not seek possession of  
Constantinople—provided the straits  
are neutralized and international-  
ized—nor any of Turkey's home-  
lands in Asia Minor and Thrace.  
Rut Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia,  
Syria and Palestine must emerge  
from this war under separate  
national conditions.

9. A challenge to the central  
powers to declare where they stand  
on arbitration.

10. A reiteration of the principle  
of nationalities and of government  
by the consent of the governed. The  
inhabitants of the German colonies  
must say the decisive word as to  
their future allegiance.

### To Make Further Sacrifices.

To fulfill these aims Mr. L. G.  
George said Great Britain is ready  
to make further sacrifices of blood  
and treasure. The state of mind  
of the will and the resolve of a whole  
British empire. Before making it he  
added, he had conferred with a former  
Premier Asquith and Viscount Grey  
as well as other British statesmen.